Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

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PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 11, 1794.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Rock pr. lb.		11
Ashes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	134	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	100	120
——Coniac	130	140
Braziletto, pr. ton.		50
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.		2 67
Ditto, pilot		5
Ditto, small water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 74
Ditto pr. barrel,		6
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	10	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.		10 67
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2
Beef, Boston, per barrel		10 11
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Fresh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		25
——in kegs	15	18
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		48
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		18
——Mould, tallow		16
——Dipped		14
Cheese, English, pr. lb.		25
——Country	10	12
Chocolate	16	18
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11
Coffee pr. lb.		16
Coal pr. bushel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	9	10
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Russia, pr. piece		14
——Raveus		11
Dutch sail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		50
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxseed pr. bush.	80	90
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		6
——Common.		5 67
——Bran, middlings, best		5
——Meal, Indian		2 52
——ditto Rye,		2 67
——Ship-stuff pr. cwt.	1 40	1 67
Fustic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. case,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	85	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		12
Ditto, common		8
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginseng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. bush	100	1 10
——Rye		70
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		56
——Barley	1	1 10
——Best shelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per bush.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	160	150
American, pr. lb.	5	7
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	
Hops		13
Hogshead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.		1 67
——Carolina	1	1 80
Irons, sad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Castings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		8 66
——Pig		25
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		100 33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.		12
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, soal, pr. lb.		17
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,		20
Logwood		7
Mace pr. lb.		30
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.		9
——second quality		9
Madder, best pr. lb.		4
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,		16
Mast spars ditto	1 33	2 67
Molasses pr. gall.		33
Mustard per. lb.		41
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		87
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		1 20
Nutmegs pr. lb.		10
Oil, Linseed, pr. gall.	7	8
——Olive		55
		87

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
Oil, Ditto pr case		5 20
——Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baskets, 12 bottles		10
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train per barrel		10 51
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. cask,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.		1 81
Pitch, pr. bbl	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		15
——Lower county		12
——Carolina		10
Peas, Albany pr. bushel		1
Pepper, pr. lb.		40
Pimento		18
Raisins, best, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		3 33
Ditto pr. box		3 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3 20
Rosin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 16
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		60
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Sassafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——English, blistered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Castile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Saileloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard,		96
——Boston, No. I. ditto		96
——No. II.		85
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		21
——Loaf, single refined		22
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	12	14
——Ditto, brown,	10	11
——Muscovado, pr. cwt.	9	12
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		27
Salt, Allum pr. bushel		80
——Liverpool		100
——Cadiz		80
——Lisbon		80
Shipbuild. W. O. frames p. ton,		20
Ditto Live Oak,		22
Ditto red cedar, per foot	37	45
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	6
Ditto 3 feet, dressed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogshead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leagan		21 33
——Barrel		26
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, best pr. piece		4 67
——Minks		40
——Fox, grey		80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fishers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons		60
——Musk-rats		20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair		20
Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2
Tobacco, J. River, best 100 lb.		4 33
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eastern-shore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyson pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyson skin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	12 33	13 67
Verdigrease pr. lb.		60
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varnish, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Lisbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		68
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 sterl.	466 2/3
——— at 60 days	463 1/3
——— at 90 days	461 1/3
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	42
——— 90 days,	40
Government bills, drawn at 10 days sight, at 42c. per guilder.	

UNITED STATES.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 19.

List of prisoners, citizens of the United States, in the Creek nation, who are treated as slaves and sold from master to master, at as high a price and in the same manner as negroes are sold.

In the Covalegies.—Mrs. Williams and child—Alice Thompson of Nashville—Mrs. Carfray and child, of Nashville.

In the Hog villages.—Mr. Brown of the district of Mero.

In the Clewvalley town.—Miss Searlet.

In the White Grounds —Miss Wilson of the district of Mero—and a boy and girl whose names are not remembered.

In the Bolummies.—A boy five years of age.

In the Big Tallassee.—A boy 10 or 11 years of age—and a girl 7 or 8 years of age.

In the Coosee town.—A boy 15 years of age.

In the Pocontalanassee.—A boy 12 or 13 years of age.

In the Oakfuska town.—A lad 15 years old.

In the Red Ground,—A man called John.

In the Casauders.—A boy whose age and name are not known.

In Leslie's town.—A young woman who has been frequently threatened with death, for refusing to cohabit with his murdering rascally son.

In towns not recollected.—Mr. Crocket, and a woman and child.

Our informant was lately a resident among the Creeks, and says he has heard of many other citizens of the United States in captivity among them, but can give neither the names nor description of those unfortunate persons.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2.

The Inspector of Flour in this city has favored us with an account of all the flour inspected by him during the last year, by which it appears that the total amount is 24,332 barrels.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7.

Yesterday afternoon sailed from this port, the Ambuscade and Normande French frigates, with the Carmagnole, privateer, on a private expedition.

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY,

JANUARY 6, 1794.

At the annual meeting of the Contributors held this day, at the Dispensary, the following persons were elected Managers for the present year, viz.

William White	Henry Hill
Samuel Pleasants	Robert Blackwell
Lawrence Seckel	George Meade
George Fox	F. A. Mühlenberg
John Field	Robert Hare
Robert Smith	Samuel P. Griffitts

JANUARY 9, 1794.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Dispensary held this day, the following officers of the Institution were appointed, viz.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons—
Doctor Michael Leib
John H. Gibbons
John Porter
Philip S. Physick
Thomas James
James Woodhouse.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons—
Doctor William Shippen, jun.
Adam Kuhn
Benjamin Rush
Thomas Parke.

Treasurer—John Clifford.

Apothecary—Ebenezer Hickling.

☞ *Gentlemen, in possession of Subscription papers for this Gazette, are requested to transmit them to the Editor's Office.*

Continuation of Foreign Intelligence, per the Eliza, Capt. Harrison, from Liverpool.

LONDON.

October 24.

British subjects in France.

The late decree of the National Convention for the arrest of all the subjects of the King of Great Britain, and for the confiscation of their whole property, must make the public anxious to know who are subject to this harsh and indiscriminate punishment—This severe decree passed the Convention on the 19th day of the first month, and was dispatched to all the departments by extraordinary couriers, with orders for its immediate execution all over the Republic.—Seals have been put upon the papers of all who have been thus arrested.

The number of British subjects, who are liable to suffer by this decree, is estimated at no less than ten or eleven thousand, besides a vast number of merchants and manufacturers, not resident in France, who will suffer in their property!

The minister of justice has written to all the cantons of the Republic, to have an exact return of all the English. It is to be hoped that a little time and reflection will induce the Convention to mitigate the severity of the decree.

TOULON, Sept. 25.

The French army that attacked General Clairfait near Maubeuge, amounted to one hundred and thirty thousand men. From before this army this able General made a retreat, which had some circumstances attending it which marked it as a victory, as he took no less than twenty-eight pieces of cannon.

The retreat of the Prince of Cobourg across the Sambre was effected without the loss of a man. The loss lay wholly with Gen. Clairfait's army.

At the village of Waltignies, the Austrians were repulsed three different times by the superior numbers of the enemy, but they as regularly returned, and forced the French to retire. The fourth time, however, the Austrians were obliged to give way & retreat to a redoubt, evacuating at the same time Eclaubes and Solveanies. In this bloody contest one Austrian regiment lost 700 men.

The day after the action with General Clairfait, 15,000 of the French army deserted—a proof that they did not relish the service into which they had been forced.

LETTER

Of the Hereditary Prince of Orange to the States of Holland and West-Flanders.

"*High and Mighty Lords,*

"I have the honor at present to make a report to your high mightinesses, that the enemy yesterday again attacked the wood of Tilleul. Soon after day-break they attacked the advanced posts: and, in a moment, the fire became general along the whole chain.—By their great superiority, being, according to the report of officers who are prisoners, more than four thousand men; they succeeded so far as to drive in the advanced posts; but soon after, they were repulsed with loss, by the valour of our troops. Colonel Van Haake, who commanded the troops, by which the wood was defended, repaired directly to the la Fleche, which had been raised the same night, but which was not half finished, and which was defended by a four pounder; but, by the second attack of the enemy, which was done with the greatest impetuosity, he found that this gun had been carried off.

"However, the enemy, who had already made themselves masters of it, were repulsed a second time. But, as they were resolved at all events to get possession of the wood of Tilleul, they made a third attack; and, as they advanced each time

with freſh troops, our people much fatigued, with much difficulty ſuſtained theſe repeated attacks. We had the good fortune to repulſe them a third time, with charged bayonets, ſeconded by the Chaſſeurs of Anſpack, and to remain maſters of the field.

"Notwithſtanding a croſs fire of heavy artillery, with ball and grape ſhot, which the enemy made during theſe attacks, their loſs was greater than ours, which conſiſted of 13 killed, and 19 wounded, whilſt the French left more than 60 dead on the field of battle, and carried off a great number with them.—We have taken priſoners, a Chief of Brigade, a Captain, a Sub-Lieutenant, and twenty-four ſoldiers: A Lieutenant Colonel and Captain on their ſide were wounded.

"Colonel Van Haake, whoſe conduct deſerves every praiſe, extols much the valor and perſeverance of the troops who were engaged in this action, particularly of Lieutenant Colonel Monin de Roſignus, of the Walloon Grenadiers, and of Capt. de Hayden, of the Chaſſeurs of Anſpack, not knowing by name the other officers whoſe bravery he obſerved on this occaſion.

"Head Quarters at Gentreuil, 14th October, 1793.

(Signed) "*W. F. Hereditary*
"*Prince of Orange.*"

SECOND LETTER.

"*High and Mighty Lords,*

"I have the honor to inform your High Mightineſſes, that the French army, by reports 70 or 80,000 men ſtrong, under the command of general Jourdan, attacked yeſterday, 15th October, in three columns, the Imperial Army had the advantage the whole time, and purſued the enemy into the hedges of Aveſhee, behind the villages of St. Val, St. Vaaſt & Monchieaux; but at the commencement of the action, the poſition of the left wing was leſs favorable: however, even in the evening, it attacked the enemy's right wing, which alſo gained an advantage over them.

"We do not yet know the loſs on both ſides; but it is certain, that the Imperialiſts have taken ten pieces of cannon, and three hundred priſoners.

"On our ſide, the enemy remained quiet the whole day; but in the evening, they made a ſortie againſt the Imperialiſts, from their entrenched camp before Maubeuge, which occaſioned a briſk cannonade in that quarter; they afterwards retired to their camp.

"Head Quarters at Gentreuil, 16th October, 1793.

(Signed) "*W. F. Hereditary*
"*Prince of Orange,*
"*Commandant General.*"

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Oct. 29, 1793.

The following

DECLARATION

Has been ſent by, his Majeſty's command to the commanders of his Majeſty's Fleets and Armies, employed againſt FRANCE, *and to his Majeſty's miniſters, reſiding at Foreign Courts.*

THE circumſtances, in conſequence of which his Majeſty has found himſelf engaged in a defenſive war againſt France are known already to all Europe. The objects which his Majeſty has propoſed to himſelf from the commencement of the war are of equal notoriety. To repel an unprovoked aggreſſion, to contribute to the immediate defence of his allies, to obtain for them and for himſelf a juſt indemnification, and to provide as far as circumſtances will allow, for the future ſecurity of his own ſubjects, and of all the other nations of Europe; theſe are the points for which his Majeſty has felt it incumbent on him to employ all the means which he derives from the reſources of his dominions, from the zeal and affection of his people, and from the unqueſtionable juſtice of the cauſe.

But it has become daily, more and more evident, how much the internal ſituation of France obſtructs the concluſion of a ſolid and permanent treaty, which can alone fulfil his Majeſty's juſt and ſalutary views, for the accompliſhment of theſe important objects, and for reſtoring the general tranquility of Europe. His Majeſty ſees, therefore, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the proſpect, which the preſent circumſtances afford him, of accelerating the return of peace, by making to the well diſpoſed part of the people of France, a more particular declaration of the principles which animate him, of the objects to which his views are directed, and of the conduct which it is his intention to purſue. With reſpect to the preſent ſituation of affairs, the events of the war, the confidence repoſed in him by one of the moſt conſiderable cities of France, and, above all, the wiſh which is manifeſted almoſt univerſally in that country, to find refuge from the tyranny, by which it is now overwhelmed, render this explanation on his Majeſty's part a preſſing and indiſpenſable duty:—And his Majeſty feels additional ſatisfaction in making ſuch a declaration, from the hope of finding, in other powers engaged with him in the common cauſe, ſentiments and views, perfectly conformable to his own.

From the firſt period when his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis the XVIth had called his people around him, to join in concerting meaſures for their common happineſs, the King has uniformly ſhewn by his conduct the ſincerity of his wiſhes for the ſucceſs of ſo difficult, but, at the ſame time, ſo intereſting an undertaking. His Majeſty was deeply afflicted with all the misfortunes which enſued; but particularly when he perceived more and more evidently, that meaſures, the conſequences of which he could not diſguiſe from himſelf, muſt finally compel him to relinguiſh that friendly and pacific ſyſtem which he had adopted. The moment at length arrived when his Majeſty ſaw that it was neceſſary for him not only to defend his own rights and thoſe of his allies, not only to repel the unjuſt aggreſſion which he had recently experienced, but that all the deareſt intereſts of his people impoſed upon him a duty ſtill more important, that of exerting his efforts for the preſervation of civil ſociety itſelf, as happily eſtabliſhed among the nations of Europe.

The deſigns which had been profeſſed of reforming the abuſes of the government of France, of eſtabliſhing perſonal liberty and the rights of property on a ſolid foundation, of ſecuring to an extenſive and populous country the benefit of a wiſe legiſlation, and an equitable and mild adminiſtration of its laws; all theſe ſalutary views have unfortunately vaniſhed.——In their place has ſucceeded a ſyſtem deſtructive of all public order, maintained by proſcriptions exiles, and confiſcations without number, by arbitrary impriſonments, by maſſacres, which cannot be remembered without horror; and at length, by the execrable murder of a juſt and beneficent ſovereign, and of the illuſtrious princeſs, who, with an unſhaken firmneſs, has ſhared all the misfortunes of her royal conſort, his protracted ſufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunate country, ſo long flattered by promiſes of happineſs, renewed at the period of every freſh crime, have found themſelves plunged into an abyſs of unexampled calamities; and neighbouring nations, inſtead of deriving a new ſecurity for the maintenance of general tranquillity from the eſtabliſhment of a wiſe and moderate government, have been expoſed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and neceſſary enemy of all public order. They have had to encounter acts of aggreſſion without pretext, open violations of all treaties, an unprovoked declaration of war; in word, whatever corruption, intrigue, or violence could effect for the purpoſe ſo openly avowed of ſubverting all the inſtitutions of ſociety, and of extending over all the nations of Europe that confuſion which has produced the miſery of France.

This ſtate of things cannot exiſt in France without involving all the ſurrounding powers in one common danger, without giving them the right, without impoſing it upon them as a duty, to ſtop the progreſs of an evil which exiſts only by the ſucceſſive violation of all law and all property, and which attacks the fundamental principles by which mankind is held in the bonds of civil ſociety.—His majeſty by no means diſputes the right of France to reform it's laws. It never would have been his wiſh to employ the influence of external force with reſpect to the particular forms of government to be eſtabliſhed in an independent country. Neither has he now that wiſh, excepting ſo far as ſuch interference is become eſſential to the ſecurity and repoſe of other powers. Under theſe circumſtances, he demands from France, and he demands with juſtice, the termination of a ſyſtem of anarchy, which has no force but for the purpoſes of miſchief, unable to diſcharge the primary duty of all government, to repreſs the diſorders, or to puniſh the crimes which are daily increaſing in the interior of the country, but diſpoſing arbitrarily of the property and blood of the inhabitants of France, in order to diſturb the tranquility of other nations, and to render all Europe the theatre of the ſame crimes and of the ſame misfortunes. The King demands that ſome legitimate and ſtable government ſhould be eſtabliſhed, founded on the acknowledged principles of univerſal juſtice, and capable of maintaining with other powers the accuſtomed relations of union and of peace. His majeſty wiſhes ardently to be enabled to treat for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility with ſuch a government, exerciſing a legal and permanent authority, animated with the wiſh for general tranquility, and poſſeſſing power to enforce the obſervance of it's engagements.—The King would propoſe none other than equitable and moderate conditions, not ſuch as the expences, the riſques, and the ſacrifices of the war might juſtify, but ſuch as his majeſty thinks himſelf under the indiſpenſible neceſſity of requiring, with a view to theſe conſiderations, and ſtill more to that of his own ſecurity, and of the future tranquility of Europe.

His majeſty deſires nothing more ſincerely than thus to terminate a war which he in vain endeavoured to avoid, and all the calamities of which, as now experienced by France, are to be attributed only to the ambition, the perfidy, and the violence of thoſe, whoſe crimes have involved their own country in miſery, and diſgraced all civilized nations.

As his majeſty has hitherto been compelled to carry on war againſt the people of France collectively, to treat as enemies all thoſe who ſuffer their property and blood to be laviſhed in ſupport of an unjuſt aggreſſion, his majeſty would ſee with infinite ſatisfaction the opportunity of making exceptions in favor of the well-diſpoſed inhabitants of other parts of France, as he has already done with reſpect to thoſe of Toulon.

The King promiſes, on his part, the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, friendſhip, and (as far as the courſe of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot diſpoſe) ſecurity and protection to all thoſe who, by declaring for a monarchical government, ſhall ſhake off the yoke of a ſanguinary anarchy, of that anarchy which has broken all the moſt ſacred bonds of ſociety, diſſolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty; which uſes the name of liberty to exerciſe the moſt cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, to ſeize on all poſſeſſions, which founds its power on the pretended conſent of the people, and itſelf carries fire and ſword through extenſive provinces for having demanded their laws, their religion, and their lawful Sovereign.

It is then in order to deliver themſelves from this unheard of oppreſſion; to put an end to a ſyſtem of unparalleled crimes, and to reſtore, at length tranquility to France, and ſecurity to all Europe, that his majeſty invites the co-operation of the people of France.

It is for theſe objects that he calls upon them to join the ſtandard of an hereditary monarchy not for the purpoſe of deciding, in this moment of diſorder, calamity, and public danger, on all the modifications of which this form of government may hereafter be ſuſceptible, but in order to unite themſelves once more under the empire of law, of morality and of religion; and to ſecure at length to their own country, external peace, domeſtic tranquility, a real and genuine liberty, a wiſe, moderate, and beneficent government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happineſs and proſperity of a great and powerful nation.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Friday, January 10.

Mr. Smilie preſented the petition of Ann Ladley, praying compenſation for the ſervices of her late huſband, during the late war—read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Madiſon preſented the petition of George Taylor, jun. chief clerk in the office of the Department of State, praying, for ſundry reaſons therein ſtated, an augmentation of his compenſation—read and referred to a ſpecial committee, conſiſting of Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Foſter and Mr. Griffin.

Mr. Lyman moved that all the petitions on the ſame ſubject, be referred to the ſame committee.—Agreed

Mr. Dexter preſented the petition of Sarah Parker, widow of Lieut. Col. Parker, who was wounded at the battle of Bunker's-Hill, and died in Boſton Goal, praying that the penſion allowed to the widows and orphans of other deceaſed officers may be extended to her—laid on the table.

The petition of James and William Smith preſented by Mr. Baldwin, was read, and with the accompanying documents, referred to a ſelect committee.

Some other petitions were read and referred.

It being moved to go into a committee of the whole on the eſtimate of appropriations.

Mr. Giles after ſuggeſting ſeveral reaſons in favor of ſeparating the items in the eſtimate appropriated for the ſupport of the civil liſt, and diſcharging the current expenſes of government, from the articles deſignated for other purpoſes, moved that the Houſe ſhould now take up the reſolution agreed to by the committee of the whole yeſterday, and make that the ſubject of a bill by itſelf.

Mr. Nicholas ſupported this motion—he urged ſeveral conſiderations ariſing from the ſituation of the members—and the embarraſſment which would attend the deliberations of the Houſe from blending ſo many diſtinct objects *in one bill.*

It being remarked that the next article in the eſtimate was ſo connected with the preceding, that it was neceſſary it ſhould be included in the ſame bill.

Mr. Nicholas withdrew his ſecond to the motion—and the Houſe went into committee of the whole—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Boudinot moved a reſolution covering the next article in the eſtimate—The Item, providing for the ſalaries of clerks to the Loan-Office, being objected to—it was paſſed over for the preſent.

This part of the eſtimate being gone through with, Mr. Giles moved that the committee ſhould riſe—this motion was ſeconded by Mr. Nicholas, and ſupported by Mr. Madiſon.

The reſolution moved by Mr. Boudinot providing that the ſum of 107,893 dollars and 43 cents, be appropriated for ſundry purpoſes was agreed to.

The committee then roſe, and the Houſe took into conſideration the two reſolutions, and adopted the ſame.

Mr. Giles then moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill agreeable to the two reſolutions; this motion was agreed to and a committee appointed accordingly.

Mr. Boudinot then moved a reſolution, the object of which is to direct the Secretary of the Treaſury to lay before the Houſe further information reſpecting the Loan-Office s; this was agreed to.

Mr. Nicholas of the committee appointed to examine and report, on the confidential communications of the Preſident of the United States, relative to Algiers, brought in a report, which was laid on the table.

Mr. S. Smith of the committee on the memorial of the Relief-Committee of Baltimore, preſented a report which was read—he moved that it ſhould be read a ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Smith gave a ſuccinct account of the ſituation of the refugees from Cape-Francois, and the great burthen thrown on the citizens of Baltimore, in conſequence of the deſtitute and diſtreſſed condition of theſe refugees—burthens ſo great, as he preſumed, loudly called for the interpoſition of government—Mr. Smith detailed the progreſs of the benevolent exertions of the citizens of Baltimore on this affecting appeal to their humanity, from which it appears that the unfortunate people had been relieved by the moſt extraordinary acts of benevolence and compaſſion—that the inhabitants of that town had for more than ſix months ſupported this numerous body of people, and furniſhed them with money, cloaths and the neceſſaries of life; it is hardly poſſible to do juſtice to the affecting narative of Mr. Smith—ſuffice it to ſay, that a greater ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs was hardly ever before witneſſed, nor a more noble and prompt diſplay of the fineſt feelings of the human heart exhibited than in the relief afforded by the citizens of Baltimore.

It was then voted that the petition be again read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

A motion was made to go into committee of the whole immediately.

Mr. Forreſt ſupported the motion.

Mr. Parker obſerved that he was not ready to enter into a conſideration of the ſubject; he informed the houſe that there are 500 of the refugees in and about Norfolk; the people there had made very generous contributions for their relief. The legiſlature of Virginia had alſo granted them aid; he thought the ſubject ought to be taken up on general principles, and if any thing is to be done by government the circumſtances of theſe perſons wherever they are, if diſtreſſed, ought to be taken into conſideration.

Mr. Murray replied to Mr. Parker, by obſerving that if there were as many perſons of the deſcription under conſideration in Norfolk, as the gentleman ſtated, and the legiſlature of Virginia has granted them relief, the preſumption was, that that relief was ſufficient—no application is received from that place for the interpoſition of government. But the preſent caſe is different, an immediate application is made; the unfortunate perſons muſt be reduced to extreme miſery if no proviſion is made; that provided by the legiſlature of Baltimore extends only to next month.

Some conſtitutional objections were made to entering into the buſineſs—theſe were replied to by ſome general remarks on the ſuperiority of the claims of humanity to all precedents whatever.

Mr. Madiſon remarked that he preſumed no arguments, no efforts of oratory were neceſſary to excite emotions of benevolence in the mind of any member of the houſe towards theſe unfortunate fugitives. He had no doubt that the feelings of every man were alive to a ſympathy for their ſituation, but he remarked that the government of the United States is a definite government, confined to ſpecified objects—it is not like the ſtate governments whoſe powers are more general. Charity is no part of the legiſlative duty of the government; it would puzzle him to lay his finger on any part of the conſtitution which would authoriſe the government to interpoſe in this buſineſs; the report of the committee he obſerved, involved this conſtitutional queſtion—Whether the money of our conſtituents can be appropriated to any other than ſpecific purpoſes.

He concluded his remarks by ſaying, that tho' he was of opinion that the relief contemplated could not be granted in the way propoſed; yet he ſuppoſed a mode might be adopted which would anſwer the purpoſe without infringing the conſtitution. He adverted to the meaſures which had taken place under the direction of the executive.

Mr. Nicholas concurred in ſentiment with Mr. Madiſon. He conſidered the conſtitution as defining the duty of the legiſlature ſo expreſsly, as that it left them no option in the preſent caſe.

Mr. Murray obſerved that as the ſtates individually cannot prevent perſons from landing on their ſhores; as the regulations of tonnage, commerce, and foreign intercourſe with nations are excluſively veſted in the general government, he inferred that it muſt inevitably follow, that the government can with perfect conſiſtency afford relief to thoſe who may come in circumſtances of unavoidable neceſſity and diſtreſs. This he conſidered as firm and conſtitutional ground.

Mr. Boudinot ſupported the queſtion on conſtitutional grounds, he inſtanced ſeveral caſes which had occurred and might occur, in which relief muſt be neceſſarily granted, and that without occaſioning any doubt of the conſtitutionality of the buſineſs; ſuch as granting penſions, affording relief to Indians, ſupporting priſoners, &c. He alluded to the circumſtance of the alliance between the United States and France, the connection between the citizens of the United States and that country, &c.

Mr. Dexter ſtated ſundry objections from the conſtitution. It will not be pretended, he ſuppoſed, that the grant of monies, on this occaſion, was for the general welfare, it is merely a private charity, he was in favour of going into a committee on the ſubject, but wiſhed a ſhort delay, that he might revolve the queſtion more fully in his own mind.

Mr. Giles enlarged on the unconſtitutionality of the power propoſed to be exerciſed by the legiſlature. The ſcope of his argument turned on the force of an amendment to the conſtitution, which precludes Congreſs from the exerciſe of powers not expreſsly delegated. He hoped ſome expedient would be fallen upon, in the courſe of the diſcuſſion, without involving a conſtitutional queſtion as to its legality.

His wiſh was to poſtpone the buſineſs. Sudden impulſes, he remarked, often led to aſſumptions of power, which were unwarranted, and which afterwards acquired a force extremely detrimental to the public welfare.

Mr. Murray obſerved that the general welfare was involved in relieving any part of the community burthened by an unavoidable neceſſity. An imperious neceſſity has impoſed a great burthen on the ſtate of Maryland; any other part of the community might have been expoſed to the ſame call of humanity, and a ſimilar burthen thrown on them. As part of the great whole, the general welfare is moſt undoubtedly promoted by dividing the burthen.

Mr. S. Smith ſtated as a caſe in point, the relief granted and ſent to the people of St. Domingo, on the firſt inſurrection of the negroes.

Mr. Madiſon, in reply to Mr. Boudinot who had ſtated ſeveral caſes as in point obſerved that thoſe caſes came within the law of nations of which this government has expreſs cognizance, the ſupport of priſoners, in a caſe provided for by the law of nations, but the preſent queſtion, he remarked, could not be conſidered in any ſuch point of view.

The motion for going into a committee of the whole immediately, was at length withdrawn, and the report laid on the table.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting the appointment of a ſuperintendant of the iſſues of ſupplies was taken into conſideration, and referred to a ſpecial committee to report on the expediency of the appointment of ſuch an officer.

Adjourned till Monday.

☞ It ſhould have been noticed in the minute of Wedneſday's proceedings, that Mr. Giles moved to go into committee of the whole, on the enquiry into the tranſactions of the Treaſury Department—this motion was ſuperceded by the preſſure of other buſineſs.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Reſolutions of the Democratic Society, Continued.

ARTICLE I.

Reſolved, That the experience both of France and America, has evinced the abſurdity of governments within governments; as they are calculated merely to create an encreaſing ariſtocracy by multiplying titles, places, and penſioners, who prey like leaches, upon the vital blood of the body politic, and by the numbers and a daily increaſing ſtrength threaten every where a total deſtruction of the principles of liberty and equality. That the misfortunes of ancient Greece and of France, may ſoon be experienced, if parts of the grand union are allowed in future, to enact laws hoſtile to the views of the freely conſtituted Supreme Law-givers of the general government of the Republic of America—Therefore reſolved, that this ſociety do recommend to their brethren, throughout the union, to conſult on a mode by which, to aboliſh the ridiculous diſtinction of States within States, with all their abſurd trappings and appendages, ſaving only ſuch as may be conducive to the Grand Union of a free government—*One and indiviſible.*

ARTICLE II.

Reſolved, That as a war between Republican ſtates, will cauſe great triumph to the monarchical league—Therefore, a peace ſhould be concluded between this republic and that of Algiers, *at all events.*

ARTICLE III.

That this ſociety, do recommend in the moſt ardent and preſſing terms, the ſpeedy abolition of ſlavery, throughout the union; a principle ſo diſgraceful, and ſo dangerous to all exiſting liberty and equality, ought by no means, to be ſuffered to exiſt for a moment, in any free country.

Extract from the minutes of the Society.

PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 11.

Abſtract of further intelligence by the late arrival at New-York. The Combined forces at Toulon for the ſecurity of the outer harbor have been obliged to erect a fort on an out poſt.

By the proceedings of the National Convention, it appears that a bloody battle was fought between the Patriots and Inſurgents on the 9th October, in which the latter were totally defeated, and their Army of *Twenty-Thouſand Men*, diſperſed over an extent of Country of 30 Leagues circumference—That the 28 ſections of Bourdeaux, had ſent a deputation to the Convention informing them of their approbation of the Revolutions of the 31ſt May and 2d June—and adviſing them to ſtand firm at their poſt.

That the army of the republic entered Lyons without diſorder, and crowned its glory by acts of humanity—No perſon had reaſon to complain of any injury—General Dagobert at the head of a republican army has entered Spain—and taken the town of Campredon.—The Spaniſh Army is in the moſt diſmal ſituation, afraid even of attempting a retreat.

The patriotic municipalities are re-eſtabliſhed in Lyons—the Popular Society re-inſtated—the diſarming began, and a committee of vigilance appointed—the rebels reduced to 300, who are encloſed in a wood by 6000—a military commiſſion has entered on its office—and four aids-de-camp ordered for execution—ſeveral of the chiefs of the Counter-Revolutioniſts have deſtroyed themſelves.

LONDON.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, October 23.

The diſpatches of which the following are extracts and copies, were received on Sunday laſt, at the office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the home department.

Toulon, September 27, 1793.

SIR,

Since I cloſed my diſpatch to you this day, the firſt diviſion of Neapolitan troops came into the harbor, conſiſting of two thouſand men, all in perfect health, conveyed by two ſhips of ſeventy-four guns each, two frigates and two ſloops:—they have been eleven days on their paſſage. Two thouſand more troops were to ſail in three days after that of their departure, and a third diviſion alſo of 2000 men were to ſail in twenty days from the day on which the firſt diviſion ſailed. After the confident manner in which I have ventured to aſſure you that no impreſſiou was likely to be made on our poſts, inadequately garriſoned as they were by our original ſmall body, I need hardly expreſs the comfortable ſecurity I feel with our laſt reinforcements.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MULGRAVE.

Sir,

The ſquadron under Adm. Gell have been delayed by contrary winds, I have the opportunity of informing you, in addition to my laſt diſpatches, that on the 28th inſt. the firſt diviſion of the Neapolitan troops diſembarked under the command of Brigadier-General Pignatelli.—The troops are in perfect health, and are a very fine body of men, and well appointed.

The detachment of the King of Sardinia's troops conſiſts entirely of grenadiers and chaſſeurs, and are of the beſt of his Sardinian majeſty's troops. I have great confidence in the zeal and willingneſs expreſſed, both by the officers and ſoldiers of this corps.

It is with extreme concern that I have to inform you of the loſs which the ſervice has ſuſtained by the death of lieut. Newnham of the navy; to whoſe private and profeſſional merits, the ſincere and marked regret of the Spaniſh as well as Engliſh officers, who were witneſſes of his able & active conduct, bears the moſt honourable teſtimony. His wound, which was not at firſt judged to be dangerous, took an unfavourable turn, which proved fatal in a very ſhort period.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MULGRAVE.

Right. hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1794.

6 per cents,	18/
3 ditto,	10/ to 10/1.
Deferred,	11/
U. S. Bank,	12 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennſylvania do.	7 ditto ditto.

MARIA ANTONIETTE.

The fate of this woman, like that of her huſband, muſt excite no ſmall degree of regret and indignation in the ſurrounding nations; eſpecially in Germany, where her relations have power and influence. If any thing can allay this regret or ſuppreſs the ſympathy of honeſt hearts, it is the character of Maria, who, it is ſaid, indulged herſelf in baſe and ſcandalous crimes.—In theſe ferocious times, what may not be expected in France, where government is proſtrated, and the demon of jealouſy, with an iron rod in one hand, and the Guillotine in the other, ſtalks uncontroled, and thins the population of that diſtracted country! *Amer. Minerva.*

The American Schooner Britania, Barnam, from Boſton to Bourdeaux, is taken and carried into Weymouth, by the Achillis privateer.

The Betſey, a new ſhip from Philadelphia, bound to Cape Francois, is taken by a Spaniſh packet and carried into Corunna.

By a liſt of the names and cures of the patients in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, it appears that there have been admitted within the year ending the 27th of the fourth month 1793, two hundred and thirteen diſeaſed perſons, amongſt whom were ſeventy-one lunatics, or ſuch as are diſordered in their underſtandings, and diſcharged as under.

Cured,	88
Relieved,	35
Taken by their friends,	7
Incurable,	3
Eloped,	7
Irregular behaviour,	4
Died,	16
Remains 4th month 27th, 1793,	53
of whom 15 poor, & 38 on pay	
	213

American Philoſophical Society.

JANUARY 3, 1794.

At the annual election of Officers, the following perſons were duly appointed, viz.

Preſident—Dr. David Rittenhouſe.

Vice-Preſidents—Mr. Thomas Jefferſon, Dr. John Ewing, Dr. William Smith.

Secretaries—Dr. Nicholas Collin, Mr. William Barton, Dr. Samuel Magaw, Mr. Robert Patterſon.

Treaſurer—Mr. John Vaughan.

Curators—Dr. Benj. S. Barton, Mr. Charles W. Peale, Dr. Caſper Wiſtar.

Counſellors for three years—Dr. John Andrews, Mr. James Davidſon, Mr. Andrew Ellicot, Dr. S. P. Griffitts, Mr. Jonathan Williams.

Married at Providence, Mr. WILLIAM F. MAGEE, merchant, to Miſs SUSANNAH NIGHTINGALE.—Mr. JAYKEL DANA, to Miſs KESIAH WARNER.

——— at Coventry, Mr. BENJAMIN D. GREENE, to Miſs ESTHER BUCKLIN.

To the Creditors of the French Republic.

☞ SUCH perſons as are Creditors of the Republic of France, for ſupplies ſold to their commiſſioners in the Weſt-India iſlands, are requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern, on Thurſday evening the 16th inſt. to conſider of the beſt means of making application for payment of their reſpective debts.

SHIP NEWS.

The following veſſels are advertiſed for different ports in the United States, in Gore's Liverpool Advertiſer of Oct. 31, 1793.

For New-York, the American brig Eliza, David Harding, maſter; the ſhip Pallas, Luſhington Goodwin, maſter, to ſail in ten days; the American ſhip Siſters, William Provooſt, maſter, will ſail on the 10th November.

For Norfolk, Virg. the American ſnow Venus, Alexander M'Connel, maſter, to ſail in 10 days.

Wants a Freight to New-York, Charleſton, Baltimore or Philadelphia, the American brig Hannah, Joſhua Batton, maſter, muſt ſail about the 1ſt of November.

Capt. Hallowell, in the ſhip Betſey, arrived at Providence, (R. I.) from Martinico. He informs, that the brig Triton, Capt. Ridgaway, of Philadelphia, had been captured by the Rochambeau privateer, and carried in there; and that the Captain had ranſomed her for one hundred Joes.

Insurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT. on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 south Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary

Jan. 9 w&fIIIt.

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia,
At Lancaster,
At Reading,
} in Pennsylvania.

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt
Two quarts of vinegar
Two pounds of soap
One pound of candles
} per 100 rations.

Jan. 9 taw16F.

This day is published,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-street,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A short account of ALGIERS,

Containing a description of the climate of that country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia. Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is upland, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 10 dtf JOHN GORDON.

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phaetons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phaeton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUCHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized, fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,

JOHN KEAN,

3w Cashier.

CASTELLI,

Italian Stay and Habit-Maker,

ENCOURAGED by several Ladies of Philadelphia, now in New-York, has removed from thence to this city, in Cooper's Court, No. 35 north side of Mulbery street, between Front and Second; where all kinds of Stays are made—as Italian shape, French corset, English, Silk turn, Riding, Suckling stays, &c. Also, Ladis Habits, Surtouts, Gowns, and all kinds of dresses for balls, completed in the newest and most elegant fashion.

Any ladies in New-York and Charleston, who may wish to employ him, and will be pleased to send their measures shall have their work finished with the utmost neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Said Castelli has an assortment of ready made stays to sell.

Jan. 7. 3t.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. diw

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging seated, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; stocks in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and mortgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth-street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE, Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

December 11. d

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers

It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3½ dollars per ann.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

Parry and Musgrave,

Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&tf

ALL persons having any demand against the Estate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford township, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased; are desired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforesaid,) Executors and Administrators of the above in order for settlement. And whoever is indebted to said Estate, &c. are requested to make payment to the aforesaid Administrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Frankford, Dec. 16. tcstf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, *Market street,*

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

New Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindoostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
—— Travels
Vaillaiut's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

☞ *Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen.*

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,

By M. CAREY,

No. 118, MARKET-STREET;

A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.

Dec. 19.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, *South Second-street,*

Second door below the corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

A large and general Assortment of

New Books and Stationary,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Dec. 23. niw&stf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undermained committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the district of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to solicit further subscriptions for the support of the schools which the said society have established, take the liberty to represent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the schools were suspended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and suburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admission and education of poor children.

That, the necessity and reasons for the establishment of these schools are increased, from the circumstance of the late distress having left a number of Orphans destitute of all the means of education, save what the hand of benevolence may administer.

That, former experience has, most pleasingly, verified the fondest hopes of the friends of this institution, with regard to the progress and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the useful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the address to the public, on this subject, published in the newspapers of this city in the third month last, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both sexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the society, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving instruction in their schools, it now only remains to be observed, that the funds of the society are greatly insufficient to carry on their benevolent designs, and that the committee formerly appointed to solicit subscriptions, conceived it necessary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their assistance in favor of these schools, in order that there might be no interruption from them to the solicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earnestly solicited to support a charitable establishment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual subscription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is presumed that so small a sum per annum cannot be better disposed of, by those who can afford it, than by bestowing it as the price of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor and friendless.

Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the undermained committee on behalf of the society:

Peter Thompson,	Ebenezer Large,
Thomas P. Cope,	Jacob Cauffman,
Joseph Price,	James Todd,
Edward Pole,	Joseph James,
James Hardie,	Jonathan Penrose,
William Innis,	George Meade,
Benjamin Say,	John Perot,
Nathaniel Falconer,	John M'Cree,
Francis Bailey,	Robert Ralston,
Jesse Sharpless,	Thomas Armat,
Samuel Scotten,	George Williams,
Peter Barker.	

Jan. 1.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR the benefit of those who may be concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the description therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be presented at the Treasury on or before the first day of May 1794, otherwise they will "forever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from settlement or allowance." And as there may be several Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domestic Debt, and who wish to subscribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving subscriptions at the Treasury, is by the Act of the United States, passed the second of March last, extended to the last day of June, 1794.

The following is an extract from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which shall not be presented at the Treasury before the first day of May 1794, shall for ever after be barred and prescribed from settlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Interest, Balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury commonly called register certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates issued pursuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making provision for the Debt of the United States.